



# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE



COMING CIVILIZATION

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

Wisconsin Edition (8 or more pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

ESTABLISHED 1893

WHOLE NUMBER 668

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A., MAY 20, 1911

## VICTOR BERGER HOPES TO "MILWAUKEEIZE" THE COUNTRY

*Reproduced entire from the New York World.***HERE IS VICTOR BERGER, N. C.**

Representative Berger is five feet ten in height, and weighs about 190 pounds. He is stocky but it and is about three inches broader around the waist line than about the chest. His dress is plain, but in good taste. A blue serge suit, plain tie and low collar constitute the principal portions of his unclashing wardrobe.

He wears old-fashioned eye-glasses and through them peer a pair of sharp brown eyes that alternate between a twinkle and a pensive expression. His head is large and well shaped. It is square across the top and narrows slightly toward the rear. His complexion is swarthy. His hair, once brown, is now gray. A sharp, stubby mustache covers a pair of large lips. His teeth are of medium size and even.

His feet are large. His toenails point upward. About his whole appearance there is but one adjunct that might suggest that he was as much a speaker as a thinker—his hands. They show the effects of his toll in early life. The hands are large and square—the fingers big and crooked.

When he walks he stumbles. His feet do not get more than three inches above the ground. When he starts off he pulls his conventional brown hat over his head, leans a trifle forward and, if he happens to have a companion, throws his arm about his shoulders. This last act gives an acquaintance a feeling of familiarity. As he walks and talks, he slaps his own shoulders and by way of impressing a statement draws his companion toward him. He is a social, likable sort of a man.



VICTOR L. BERGER.

There is nothing about his appearance to suggest a prophet or the son of a prophet. He looks more like a hard-headed man laying out a plan for the fall sowing campaign.

When he has finished he wags around in his armchair, a smile breaks across his features and, leaning far over, he said:

"This sounds strange to you. I am not surprised. It sounds strange to most people. But wait and see."

Berger Minus the Long Hair

Socialists Are Supposed to Wear.

When Berger first entered the House he was looked at with a certain curiosity. People wanted to know who he was and had that man who came to Washington with a new theory of government. Many of them expected to see a long-haired man with flowing hair, ill-fitting clothes and a hand ready to distribute socialist literature. They seemed to think he would arise on all occasions and declaim for "The Rights of Man" and read long extracts from "The Age of Reason."

Berger foiled them. His appearance is not in keeping with their expectations: his manner is not what they thought it might be; his mode of procedure has been radical, but not revolutionary.

It has risen on the floor of the House three times.

After receiving circulars signed by about 10,000 people living anywhere from Maine to California, he offered a resolution calling upon President Wilson to remove the troops from the Mexican border or to explain their threatening presence in Texas. This was considered rather a conservative move.

His next resolution called upon Congress to abolish the Corporation Tax of the United States. This was received with a smile. He rounded out his monthly portfolio with a resolution demanding that the Senate be abolished.

Berger has done many things in the fifteen years that he has been in the saddle in Austria-Hungary. He entered the University of Budapest when a youth, but financial reverses induced the family to emigrate to America. He spoke no English then. He was a big, healthy boy and was apprenticed to a metal manufacturer in Milwaukee.

He stayed at the trade for eight months, then became a teacher of German.

The Socialist propaganda had been deeply impressed upon him before he left his native country and it found a fertile field for advancement in the German colony of Milwaukee.

"While I am in Congress what I really hope to do is to blaze the way for an era of new thought

in American politics," said Mr. Berger. In broken English. The marks of his ancestry are still strong upon him. His manner, his voice, his dress and even his speech suggest the prosperous merchant or the pedagogue.

"I realized full well when I offered my resolution suggesting that the Constitution be abolished that the idea would be hotbed in many quarters. I did not expect favorable action on it at this time. But the future will show that I was right in suggesting it at this time and getting people thinking about the subject.

"I am just as certain that two-thirds of the members of the House would vote for its abolition as I am that I am writing to this room. Of course, they would not think of admitting it in public, but I know that they realize that it is nothing more than an impediment to all progressive legislation and of real constructive value."

"People say the American Constitution is classic. They believe this database when they see it, and I really believe that they think the Constitution can be amended to suit the needs of this day. It cannot. Since 1890 there has been one amendment to the Constitution—the abolition. Was that amended to suit the needs of the country with regard to the greatest tax of modern times to make that one single amendment, and that amendment is virtually valueless. The American negro does not enjoy his right of suffrage for which the white man of this country bled and died. He is robbed of his right to vote at every election.

He Would Abolish the U. S. Senate

not want a law they will not follow it. This is evident. Notice the way they disregard the prohibition laws of the South or the anti-cigarette ordinance of my own city.

"I would let one body pass all laws, and then within nine days allow the people of the country to take advantage of the referendum if they so desired. If they wanted a law kept on the books, all good and well. If they did not then let them strike it."

Favours the Election of Federal

Judiciary by the People.

"I am in favor of the election of the Federal Judiciary by the people. If the people are to run the country let them run it through their judges as well as through their other public servants. I would elect the members of the Supreme Court under the same manner, not for life, but for four years."

"If the will of the people is to be expressed through the courts let the chambers of the courts be in union with their judges and not set far apart from them."

Mr. Berger relapsed into silence. After a moment's thought he said there were so many needs pressing upon the country that he did not believe any of them could be thoroughly and properly discussed until the barriers held up by the constitution were removed completely.

"We pension our soldiers," he continued, "and it we take care of the men who fight the battles of the nation or who stand ready to fight us as we should we not pension the thousands of men and women who are fighting the battles of civilization and who are working for the welfare of the world to continue the battle for our civilization and who is killed while in there, is just as truly deserving of a pension as the man who falls in battle."

"What both," he said. "The Senate of the United States has been nothing but a check on the progressive moves that have been made from time to time. It has been justly called a millionaire's club. Hamilton sold its purpose was to protect property, and for over a hundred years it has protected property in the form of vast interests. Each trust has its Senator, or many of them and each Senator has his boss trust. It has been so always. It will be so always. Can any man name one progressive law which was ever started in the Senate. I would be interested to hear of such a one."

"In the place of the Senate I would suggest the referendum. A reform, in order to be effective, must be adopted by the people. If the people do all of their own."

The lone socialist in the lower house begged to be excused on the plea of an engagement with Speaker Clarke. He refused to talk of himself or his family friends. It is said he had no hobbies, walked a little and read a great deal. He lives quietly in an apartment in this city and has a constant companion in Mrs. Berger, who assists him in the propagation of his teachings and the disputation of his ideas.

**Washington, April 26.**  
TWO-THIRDS of the members of the House of Representatives agree with me that the Constitution of the United States should be abolished. If a constitutional convention is called to-morrow they would vote to abolish it in its present form. Within ten years such a convention will be called and the venerable and outworn

document will be placed in the archives of the Government. It will be respected as the best that men of a different age could invent for their own needs. As a basis for lawmaking and government in the twentieth century it will be regarded as useless.

Comment on Passing Events  
By Frederic Heath

The supreme court seems to have been putting its ears to the ground in the Gompers case.

A Justice Wright is a stench to the judiciary, and especially because he is frankly capitalistic.

The supreme court has been slyly making laws for the people again. They will reap the whirlwind sooner or later.

Hoffstott, the millionaire banker and manufacturer, whose boundings of labor brought him into national notoriety, is on trial this week for bribery, growing out of the councilman graft investigation in Pittsburgh. Just the same, few of them get caught!

Seventeen thousand five hundred copies of "War—What For?" have thus far been sold, according to a letter I have just received from its author, G. R. Kirkpatrick. It shows that the book is filling a long felt want. It should be circulated into the millions of copies, for the people need a great waking up on the murder-in-gross question.

Evidently the supreme court judges have partaken of the uneasiness that capitalism has generally felt over the Socialist victories throughout the country. They can see things coming. They are but human, in spite of the mask of ultra dignity and infallibility they wear to awe the common clod. They know when it is time to throw out ballast. But they fall down when they put a joker in their decision.

If a man would eat he must work. A life of elegant leisure is the life of an unworthy citizen. The republic does not owe him a living. It is he who owes the republic a life of usefulness. Such is the republican idea—Andrew Carnegie.

And how about the chap, Andy, who grows swollenly rich through gross trickery? What is the Carnegie idea?

The people are not the docile, stupid mass they used to be. They are waking up to their dangers and their rights. They mean to get the rule of this country back into their own hands. "Phony" popular decisions may help the supreme court to maintain its position with the ignorant, but this nation is on the eve of big things in the direction of true democracy, and legislation by autocracy: supreme court justices is a thing that cannot last for very much longer.

The present day commercialized patriotism, which is adroitly and persistently cultivated in the schools of the United States is simply a glorification of the stars and stripes as a war-ready flag, and to me it is deeply significant that in all this excess of patriotism, so-called, the reading of the Declaration of Independence has been very fitfully discontinued. That immortal document does not any longer suit the purposes of the rulers; nay more, they actually fear its radical sentiments.

It is possible that the Wisconsin legislature may take a hand in the Dietz case as a result of the rank miscarriage of justice with which the Cameron, Dant, outlaws' trial ended. For outlaw he was, yet outlaw against an outlaw lumber trust that has secured control of both law and officials administering the law, and thus hidden its outlawry. The sentence of life imprisonment for John Dietz for a death the prosecution had not is no punishment so effective for the protest against him sent a shock to newspaper readers in Wisconsin and voters for the master class parties.

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## Old Age Pensions

W. J. Glent, in *The Independent*, Canada and Great Britain followed with other measures. In 1910 France revised its former pension schemes and enacted a comprehensive law, and somewhat similar laws are now under consideration by both Sweden and Norway. No American State has so far established a general system of old-age pensions.

Nevertheless, the subject, even here in backward America, is becoming more prominent day by day. A recognition of the duty of society to aid the veterans of its army of toil is becoming general. In several states commissions have investigated, or are now investigating, the subject. The Illinois commission of 1905 adroitly evaded it, but the Massachusetts commission of 1907 gave it a fairly thorough inquiry, though an adverse report was presented (house report No. 1,400, 1910). In the meantime the matter has been brought before Congress by the bill of the Hon. W. B. Wilson, the Democratic Labor repre-

sative from Pennsylvania. Another bill will be presented to the present Congress by Hon. Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin.

The problem is one readily recognizable by every observant being who looks about him at the mass of misery caused by the insufficient incomes of aged men and women. But, unfortunately, here in America we have few authentic figures to guide us. Perhaps the only figures of much value are those gathered by the Massachusetts Commission and published in its report. The cases of 3,746 non-dependent poor, sixty-five years of age and over, were examined, with the following results: Among individual males, 39.3 per cent received less than \$5 a week, 40.7 per cent received from \$5 to \$10 a week, and 21 per cent received more than \$10. Among females 79 per cent received less than \$5, 18.7 per cent from \$5 to \$10, and only 4.3 per cent more than \$10. The weekly average for the males was \$2.32; that for the females \$4.50. Those living in couples or families had larger incomes, but the average was far below the amount needed to support life decently. These are but a few picked cases from one state. We have nothing authentic to enable us to judge the proportion of aged poor to the whole population.

Old-age pension schemes are of many kinds. It is not necessary here to mention the private schemes—those which a railroad or a manufacturing company may propose or adopt—since the growing demand is for a state system, one in which society as a whole acknowledges its obligation to the veteran toilers. The state systems, actual or proposed, are classified in the Massachusetts report as follows:

1. Universal non-contributory.
2. Partial non-contributory.
3. Compulsory contributory, with state subsidy.
4. Voluntary contributory, with state subsidy.
5. Voluntary, under public administration.
6. Voluntary, under public supervision.

Under the first system every citizen above a certain age would be entitled to a pension, without any contribution to the fund. No nation has yet adopted such a system.

The second type is embodied in the British and American acts. The minimum age is seventy years in Great Britain, sixty-five years in Australia. The maximum pension is \$12 weekly in the former country, \$2.40 in the latter country. In both countries the pensioner must be "deserving" and must be a resident of at least twenty-five years' standing. If in Great Britain his yearly income is more than \$535, or in Australia he owns property worth more than \$1,500, he is not eligible. No contribution is required from the pensioner; the state furnishes all the funds. The Danish system is also non-contributory.

Germany's act embodies the third type. Insurance is compulsory for all wage-earners and for certain salaried persons receiving less than \$500 yearly. The workman, the employer, and the state all contribute to the fund. The pension begins when the workman reaches seventy years. It is pitifully small; in 1907 it averaged only \$40.41. The new French law is, in the main, modeled on the German system, though the pensions are much larger.

The Belgian act embodies the fourth type. The state contributes to the insurance funds which have been voluntarily saved through the state annuity department. The pension may begin after the fifty-fifth year. A supplemental and restricted system of non-contributory pensions is also in force. The fifth and sixth types of pension schemes are too inadequate to warrant consideration.

There are thus two general types of pension schemes—the contributory and the non-contributory, the one in which the worker pays, the other in which he pays nothing directly. Of course either scheme may be either partial or inclusive; it may take in a few workers or all workers; while the contributory scheme may furthermore be either voluntary or compulsory. Each scheme, as well as every possible variation of either, has its defenders and opponents.

The opponents of state action in this matter assert that the results of an old-age pension measure in America would be deplorable. Any kind would be bad enough, they say, but a non-contributory and inclusive one would be ruinous. For one thing it would be unconstitutional. This assertion may or may not be true; but even if true, constitutions are amendable things, and no constitution can long withstand a united popular demand.

Society owes a debt to its aged workers. They have produced enormous wealth for others, but they have been enabled to save little or nothing for themselves. They should not be taxed for this pension. By the time they have reached sixty years, they have already made their contribution; nothing that society is ever likely to pay them will remotely approximate the unpaid values which have been taken from them during their years of toil. They are entitled to end their days in comfort, not in the confinement of an almshouse, but in entire freedom.

Washington, D. C.

**Easily "Made" Wealth.**—The first public report ever made by the Pullman Palace Car company was filed at Washington on the 16th with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It shows that the original capital stock of \$1,250,000 has been increased by stock dividends during the past fifty years to \$20,000,000—profit, over and above all cash dividends, of nearly \$100 for every \$1 of investment.

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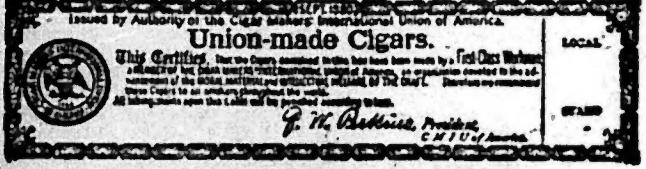
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## WAR—WHAT FOR?

By George R. Kirkpatrick

PRICE \$1.20 POSTPAID

The Progressive Journal of Education:—Here is a book that is certainly worth while. It is unique—something that stands wholly in a class by itself. Much has been written in behalf of peace and against war. Bloch, Tolstoi, Crosby, Walsh and others have struck bold blows against the brutality, the inhumanity, and the moral degradation of war. They have wrought well, but they struck only with a tack hammer, while War—What For? uses a sixteen-pound sledge.

Eugen V. Debs:—"This wonderful book—the book of an epoch—an immortal achievement. War—What For? has set fire to all the blood in my veins. It is useless to attempt to describe the book. This book delivers to war and to the social system responsible for war a deadly blow."

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528 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Prime Minister of Greece a Socialist

ROM correspondence in Labour Leader: A great sensation was caused yesterday all over Greece by the utterance of the Greek prime minister in the national assembly. It was rumored that Mr. Venizelos had declared himself a Socialist, and that the national assembly had expressed a willingness to abolish private property. In consequence, there was a rush of visitors to the house of Mr. Drakoules, Rue Didot, and I was not surprised to hear that he was engaged in explaining what had happened, as the name of Dr. Drakoules has been identified with the Socialist Ideal for many years.

I found him at his desk, calm and unconcerned, as if he knew nothing of this great Socialist triumph. Everything in the room, especially the great number of English books, periodicals, and newspapers, gave an impression of Oxford life, explained by its occupant's many years residence at Oxford.

"How do you regard yesterday's occurrences at the assembly, Dr. Drakoules?"

"I suppose you refer to the abolition of private property," he replied with a smile of amusement rather than of satisfaction.

"Just so. You can deny no longer that Mr. Venizelos is a Socialist?"

Academic Socialism

"I do not think I have ever denied it. But what of that? Mr. Venizelos himself denied it when he was speaking at Larissa before the election. But his yesterday's speech in the house, as reported in the papers, shows that he is in favor of the abolition of private ownership. Such sentiment expressed by a prime minister who serves a capitalistic system cannot be bought but academical. There is another instance of the academic character of this assembly. It recently took the Greek language under

its protection. There is nothing strange in the fact that such an assembly now delights in academic discussions about private ownership, and Socialism."

"What, then, is your view of affairs?"

"I find the situation rather amusing and also gratifying."

"It is amusing because since public opinion is now tinged with an anti-plutocratic spirit, a prime minister, even if an arch-capitalist, would find it advisable to express a sort of sympathy with Socialism. The difference I am inclined to submit in this: Mr. Venizelos has a real tendency to Socialism, while the undoubted champion of capitalism would only care to deceive us. In substance, however, there is no difference. Whatever may be the inward sentiment of Mr. Venizelos, his Socialist utterances do not affect plutocracy at all. It well knows that its prime minister can only serve capitalism so long as he wishes to

keep in power."

"Then you do not think the prime minister will do any good for the working class?"

Serving God and Mammon

"It is impossible to benefit both plutocracy and the working classes. Either he will have to renounce plutocracy and be overthrown, or desert the working classes and remain in office."

"You said the situation is both amusing and gratifying. Where do you find the gratifying aspect?"

"I confess I am glad that the Socialist opinion in the country is so strong as to compel the government and the national assembly to flirt with it. It is certainly gratifying that through this flirtation Socialism is benefited, because many thereby have their interest aroused, and thus learn what Socialism means."

I pressed the hand of Dr. Drakoules cordially, and left him to his task of correcting proofs for the next issue of his weekly paper *Ereynia*. On emerging into the street I somehow was more optimistic as to the future of Greece since the interview than I was before it.

## More About the People's Realty Co.

Brisbane hall is now very nearly completed. Although it may be a month or so before it is entirely finished, it is fairly well rented out even over. Had it been possible to start a daily at this time, as we contemplated when plans for our building were made a year and one-half ago, all available space would now have been rented.

As our readers probably know, the building was planned to contain daily editorial rooms on the third floor, and composing rooms on the fourth floor. Since it is impossible to start the daily at the present moment, the space so reserved is about all that remains to be rented. Even of this space, the third floor is now rented.

The fourth floor composing room is now being sought by a concern for light manufacturing purposes. It is difficult to rent this space, as the publishing company will undoubtedly want it in a few months, and no one cares to move for so short a period of time. Already two deals fell through just because we could not promise occupancy longer than one year.

The small meeting hall is fairly well rented. Only Saturday evenings and Sundays remain. The large meeting hall has not fared so well. Most organizations find it too large. Yet we constantly receive inquiries and undoubtedly in the course of a short time all dates will be taken. All the large organizations will be written to about this hall. This is expected to help some.

Small industry has been replaced by great industry. The great industries are now carried on, not by single individuals, nor by a few individuals, but by a vast number of workers co-operating together.

With modern machinery it is utterly impossible for a railroad or a steel industry, or a packing industry, or any manufacturing, mining or mercantile industry worth mentioning, to be carried on by one person or by a few. Modern machinery has literally compelled people to work together.

This enforced co-operation has made all the people interdependent upon each other.

Even in the farming communities, where there are none of the great industries, the farmers no longer produce for their own consumption. They produce for the market. They are dependent upon others for a place to sell their products. They are also dependent upon others for what they have to buy. So, they also are interdependent.

In short, the course of industrial development has brought the industries to the point where they have made all the people interdependent upon each other.

That is the stage where the industries become ripe for collective ownership and control.

The industries are, therefore, dead ripe for Socialism at the present moment.

As for the unripeness of the minds of the people, I will discuss that question in my next.

### That "Improved" Senate

Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger.—Congressman Berger wants to abolish the senate. He is wrong. We are busy improving the senate and reform is better than abolition any day. We are busy now electing some senators and trying to get good ones. We have ousted several of the senators considered obstructionists for all progress. One can see already that the senate has been vastly improved in patriotism and the new body has all the brains needed. The steps forward have been so decided and so obvious that Mr. Berger's mind is either warped or obtuse if he does not see the improvement in one twelve months.

The time to talk of the abolition of the senate has passed. We are progressing there so well that Mr. Berger's talk is untimely, and wholly inappropriate. It is difficult to see how reforms could be advanced more satisfactorily than they have been in the twelve months just past.

Mr. Berger being a member of one house of congress knows this, or else he is unfit for the place he occupies. Surely a congressman would see conditions more plainly than a business man or working man, and he cheapens himself when he talks foolishness to make himself notorious. Surely Congressman Berger spoke without due thought when he discussed the senate.

**Liberty**  
Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and liberty? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!—Patrick Henry.

"When Ordering Clothing Demand This Label"

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FREDERICK HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER  
Editor Associate  
The Herald Is Not Responsible for Opinions of its Contributors  
Official Paper of the Federated Trade Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Recent Herald Callers.—Wm. Krause, Cresco, Ia.; Louis Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. W. M. Waters, Richland Center, Wis.; John Biermenvahl, Samuel Fisher, Waukegan, Ills.; R. T. Schuttler, Oshkosh, Wis.; George L. Duman, Duluth, Minn.

The Labor Publishing company of St. Louis, has been sued for \$10,000 by a foreman of the Union Electric Light and Power company. By a foreman in charge of a crew of strike-breakers! Why the Union Electric Light and Power company hides behind one of the foremen is not known.

"Raivaaja," a Finnish Socialist paper published at 451 Main street, Fitchburg, Mass., formerly issued tri-weekly, since May 1 has been changed into a daily paper. The same company issues "Sakana," the only Finnish monthly magazine in America.

"Our labor troubles are few in number in Milwaukee, and the reason for this is first: We have an educated working class; second, the employing class has learned that it pays to play fair. The mayor of our city is part of his duty to try and settle labor troubles." —

President E. T. Melms, of Milwaukee, in campaign speech at Our City last week.

Elections

In the election held in Oakland, Cal (second ballot) the Socialist candidate received 9,532, being beat by only 2,200 in a poll of 21,338.

In the recent election in Asheville, N. C., the Socialist vote increased from 23 in the previous election to 61.

The Socialists in Oklahoma City cast 1,866 votes in the recent election and gave the old capitalist parties the shock of their lives.

**Resolutions, adopted by Local Belle Plaine of the Socialist Party of Iowa**

WHEREAS, The Associated Press and other capitalistic publications are continuously lying and misrepresenting the facts in regard to the Socialist administration of Milwaukee, and

WHEREAS, Said administration is proving beyond doubt to be the best that the people have ever had in that city, and

WHEREAS, In all labor troubles the capitalist press is ever ready to assist big business by trampling the workingmen's rights under their feet and as these publications have proved to be weapons in the hand of the capitalist against the working class. Therefore it is

**RESOLVED**, That we, the Socialists of Local Belle Plaine of the Socialist Party of Iowa, condemn the capitalist press and ask the workers of the world to co-operate with us by ceasing to patronize these publications, and support only such of the press that upholds the workingmen and are battling in the interests of the working class. And be it further

**RESOLVED**, That as far as possible

## What I Saw in Washington

By Mrs. Victor L. Berger

This article gives some of the impressions of life and events at the national capitol as told to a Herald staff representative. Mrs. Berger was in Washington during the first three weeks of the special session. She did not accompany her husband on his trips through the Washington slums.

**HEN** you arrive in Washington, you are impressed first of all by the spacious, magnificent union railway station where you arrive. It is not only convenient with respect to the comfort of all travelers. It is rich and luxurious. It is generally regarded as the most austere railway building of the kind in the United States.

When I asked how and why such a station was erected at Washington, though there are other cities which have a far larger passenger traffic, I was informed that the federal government had appropriated sufficient millions of dollars to pay for one-half the cost of construction.

**The Capitol Building Central**  
From all points in Washington the white dome of the capitol building looms up as though everything else were intended to center about the capitol. No matter what one's feelings may be as to how democracy and the best American traditions are regarded by those in action under the capitol dome, the first impression is that you are viewing a place that has unusual dignity and beauty. The white house, too, has its appeal. It is with many strange and mingled emotions that one who is acquainted with modern conditions, yet who also is familiar with American history, looks on some of the famous Washington places.

**The Old Greets the New**

We are surprised at the cordial reception so constantly accorded Mr. Berger. When the members of congress took their seats, as their names were called off, occasional applause greeted the announcement of names. And when the name of Mr. Berger was heartily applauded, we knew that it had its connection with the entrance of a new movement, something with a challenge, something yet untried.

**They Are Puzzled**

We received a number of invitations

to a copy of these resolutions he sent to every Socialist and Labor publication through the United States.

J. A. Roberts, Chairman,  
Fred A. Potter, secretary,  
George S. Ferree,  
Charles Lynch,  
F. L. Haloupe, Committee.

### Washington Letter

(Continued from 1st page.)

clerks the right of free speech and right to organize.

For several weeks Berger has been receiving letters from postal employees throughout the country asking him to take up their cause. He intends to do all in his power to get relief for these oppressed workers, whose destinies are directly in the hands of congress.

President Nelson of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks, concluded his address. He made a fine impression and gave the committee such information as only a person formerly in the service could give. In the course of his remarks Nelson told of the dismissal of eight postal clerks in Indianapolis for "political reasons." "What do you mean by political reasons?" asked Berger.

"These men did not vote for Representative Overstreet, the favorite of the Republican machine. One of the dismissed men was a Socialist," replied Nelson.

"Well, that's a good reason," smilingly suggested Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts. Everybody laughed. But only a few realized that these dismissals meant the robbing of a livelihood of workers who had given their best to the government.

#### Democrats Defeat Labor Measures

There is a great deal of discussion in labor circles here over the action of the Democrats in defeating in the house amendments for the eight-hour day and against convict labor, which were introduced by Minority Leader Mann during the debate on the "Farmers' Free List Bill."

Although the Republican leader was known to have been insincere when he introduced the two labor amendments, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Democratic party went on record as being opposed to these measures. There was no good reason for the Democrats refusing to call the Republicans' bluff.

The convict labor clause was defeated by a vote of 172 to 72. The eight-hour day amendment was ruled out of order on a point of order made by Underwood, the leader of the Democrats. Mann appealed from the decision of the chair but lost by a vote of 107 to 73. In neither case was the vote by roll call.

The defeat of these labor "riders" shows that that parliamentary method is for the use of the vested interests only. Labor "riders" are always ruled out of order, no matter which of the old parties are in control.

**RESOLVED**, That as far as possible

## Capitalist Thugs Assault Candidate

Another Frightful Chapter of Awful Conditions Existing in "The Russia" of Pennsylvania—Cossacks Beat Socialist Candidate and Kill His Brother

(Special to The Herald.)

Irwin, Pa., May 16.—Another awful chapter has been added to the already long list of capitalist outrages that have been perpetrated in Westmoreland county of Pennsylvania—the Russia of our greatest industrial commonwealth. Today John Ruffner, candidate for sheriff on the Socialist ticket of Westmoreland county, is confined to his bed as the result of a brutal beating he received at the hands of the members of the state constabulary, and his brother Frank is in the hospital with a bullet in his abdomen. The doctors say the wound of the latter is mortal and that his death is only a question of days.

In addition to the wounds inflicted upon the two brothers, more than one hundred other men, all of whom were striking coal miners—are nursing cuts, bruises, bullet wounds and broken skulls, inflicted by army pistols, black-jacks and riot sticks in the hands of the uniformed cossacks of the state and the hired thugs employed by the Westmoreland Coal company.

Who Are the Murderers?

In passing, it is pertinent to ask, WHO ARE THE MURDERERS OF THESE VICTIMS OF OUR SAVAGE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS?

It is also pertinent to say right here that the financial report of the Westmoreland Coal company—the company which denied these workers a right to a decent living, and who imported strike breakers to take their jobs and hired thousands of armed things to try to create a riot so that they might have an excuse to murder them—showed that its authorized capital was \$5,000,000 and THAT THE DIVIDEND THAT IT HAD DECLARED JUST PRIOR TO THE STRIKE WAS 25 PER CENT.

And at that more than half the stock was watered. In fact, it is said by many that the actual capital invested did not exceed \$150,000.

One of the rights that the striking miners demanded in addition to those already enumerated WAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE WITHOUT ANY INTERFERENCE FROM CAPITALIST MASTERS. This demand was made, because it had been the custom of the bosses to instruct the men how they should mark their ballots and as they all lived on company property and the election districts were convenient to the mines, it was easy to determine when the ballots were counted whether or not the miners had voted for the candidates, who were favorable to the company's interests. And if any of the groups of miners demonstrated anything like an independent spirit and did such an unpatriotic thing as voting the Socialist ticket, THE HUNDREDS LIVING IN THE DISTRICT WHERE A PREFERENCE FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN

farmers followed the example of Comrade Ruffner and offered the barren fields of their farms as places to erect

WERE DISCHARGED. And while no reason was given, it was plainly hinted to the locked-out miners, that if they didn't know how to vote they would better move out of Westmoreland county.

But they waited in vain for a settle-

ment. The arrogant capitalist mine owners said THERE WAS NOTHING TO ARBITRATE. Nothing to arbitrate when thousands of men were on strike because the company was violating the mining laws? Nothing to arbitrate, when men, women and children were starving? Nothing to arbitrate, when three hundred and forty-nine babies were born to mothers last winter in an atmosphere in the tents and shacks, where it was impossible to keep the temperature at any time longer than an hour above 45 degrees and where the temperature the greatest part of the time was below the freezing point? NO WONDER THAT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY OF THESE LITTLE VICTIMS DIED AND THAT THAT MORTALITY AMONG THE MOTHERS WAS EQUALLY APPALLING!

Strike-Breakers at Work

It was true that the mines were being operated. The company was getting out coal and the Pennsylvania railroad was hauling it to market. But it was not true that thousands of men were not still on strike and in order to demonstrate the truth of the strike situation the strikers determined to make a demonstration May Day and the first of this month seven thousand of them left their tents and shacks and marched to Irwin.

Frank Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers Union, was asked to speak to the assemblage on the subject of unionism, and Henry T. Jones of Milwaukee, Wis., was invited to speak to them on the subject of Socialism. Comrade Jones spoke to the thousands of strikers for an hour and forty minutes in the afternoon, and so enthusiastically was he received that another meeting was arranged for the evening in the city of Irwin. After the demonstrations an agent of the company insisted on making the acquaintance of Comrade Jones, and in the presence of Comrade Uriah Wilson, Comrade Henry J. Hinshaw, and one other Socialist comrade, attempted to bribe Comrade Jones to cease any future activity in behalf of the striking miners. The name of this agent is known to the comrades of Irwin.

Waiting for a Riot

Ever since the great May Day demonstration the Coal company has been waiting for an opportunity to deal the strikers a blow and there have been frequent threats since that day that "Ruffner was the fellow they are after and that they were bound to get him."

May 9 is known as "Miners' Day" among the strikers and they decided to observe it at Jamison Mine No. 1, several miles from this city. J. P. White, the president of the United Mine Workers Union, was to make an address to the strikers at Greensburg and the men from the Jamison district were marching toward Greensburg when the hired thugs of the company and a company of the state constabulary waded into them and didn't cease their brutality until every one of the unarmed workers had either been

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE  
County, County Court—In Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of Sophia Jurs.  
Letter testamentary on the Estate of  
Sophia Jurs, late of the City of Milwaukee,  
deceased, having been duly granted to George  
Jurs, Fred Jurs, and William Jurs, by this  
Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date  
hereof until and including the first Tuesday of  
Aug., A. D. 1911, be and the same is  
hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of  
the said Sophia Jurs, d. 1911, shall  
present their claims for examination and allowances.

It is further ordered, that all claims for  
necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of  
the last sickness of the decedent and for debts  
having a preference under the laws of the  
United States which are present in this case  
and which have been filed and adjusted by  
said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court  
House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said  
County, at the special term thereof appointed  
to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911,  
and all such creditors are hereby notified  
thereof.

It is further ordered, that all other claims and  
demands of all persons against the said  
Sophia Jurs, deceased, be examined and  
adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms  
in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee,  
in said County, at the regular term thereof  
appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911,  
and all creditors are hereby notified  
thereof.

It is further ordered, that notices of the time  
and place at which said claims and demands  
will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid,  
and of the time above limited for said cred-  
itors to present their claims and demands, be  
given by publishing a copy of this order and  
notice, for four consecutive weeks, once each  
week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a news-  
paper published in the county of Milwaukee,  
the first publication to be within fifteen days  
from the date hereof.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1911.  
By the Court:  
JOHN C. KAREL,  
County Judge.

WIDULE & MEESING,  
Attorneys for Estate.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE  
County, County Court—In Probate.  
In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament  
of Marie Schmidt, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the last will and  
testament of Marie Schmidt, late of the  
city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee,  
deceased, having been duly granted to  
Videll Schmidt, as executor of this court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date  
hereof until and including the first Tuesday of  
Dec., A. D. 1911, be and the same is  
hereby fixed as the time within which all  
creditors of the said Marie Schmidt, deceased,  
shall present their claims for examination and  
allowances.

It is further ordered, That all claims for  
necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of  
the last sickness of the decedent and for debts  
having a preference under the laws of the  
United States which are present in this case  
and which have been filed and adjusted by  
said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court  
House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said  
County, at the special term thereof appointed  
to be held on the first Tuesday of Aug., 1911,  
and all such creditors are hereby notified  
thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and  
demands of all persons against the said  
Marie Schmidt, deceased, be examined and  
adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms  
in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee,  
in said County, at the regular term thereof  
appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of February, 1912,  
and all creditors are hereby notified  
thereof.

It is further ordered, That notices of the  
time and place at which said claims and demands  
will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid,  
and of the time above limited for said cred-  
itors to present their claims and demands, be  
given by publishing a copy of this order and  
notice, for four consecutive weeks, once each  
week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a news-  
paper published in the county of Milwaukee,  
the first publication to be within fifteen days  
from the date hereof.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1911.  
By the Court:  
JOHN C. KAREL,  
County Judge.

JOHN C. KLEIST,  
Executor's Attorney.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT  
In Probate.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Test-  
ment of Adam Jers, deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing, pur-  
porting to be the last will and testament and  
codicil of Adam Jers, deceased, late of City  
of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, Wis.,  
has been delivered and deposited with the  
above named Court; and whereas, application  
has been made by Minnie Michaels, praying  
that the same be proved and admitted to pro-  
bate, and that it may be allowed to stand, and  
that letters testamentary be granted hereto  
according to law, to Mary Lange and Minnie  
Michaels.

It is Ordered, That said application be  
heard before this Court at a regular term  
thereof, to be held in the County Court room,  
at the Court house in the City of Milwaukee,  
on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1911, at  
8 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the  
same may be convened, and that the same be  
proved, and that letters testamentary be granted  
according to law, to Mary Lange and Minnie  
Michaels.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1911.  
By the Court:  
M. S. SHERIDAN,  
County Judge.

WIDULE & MESSING,  
Attorneys for Estate.

## Now for a Municipal Light Plant

To the Socialist administration falls the agreeable duty of building Milwaukee's long delayed (delayed by corporation chicanery) municipal light plant. And agreeable is the word, all right.

The corporation interests used the courts to get a long delay—which means longer time to make profits out of the city treasury.

The city had purchased a site for the light plant on the south side, but had paid for it out of a bond issued that the interests through Neacy got the courts to declare illegally issued, due to a trifling technicality.

**Bond Issue Validated**

The city was powerless to do anything until a bill could be passed at Madison to validate the bond issue.

The bill has been passed and is law, and now the building of the city's electric light plant will go forward—unless some scamp with rocks again is able to make use of the courts to the city's injury.

The new law permits the city to ratify the bond issue and the purchase of the site. This was done at Monday night's council meeting by the So-

cials. They introduced an ordinance for the purpose, and it will take the regular two weeks' course. The city will then have the \$70,000 and the site, and can push the building of a plant and the other details. Hooray, at last!

**Bravo! City Attorney's Official**

The unprecedented success of the Milwaukee city attorney's office before the supreme court is a cause for comment among the lawyers of Milwaukee and the state. Even supreme court justices have remarked upon the talent shown by the present administration of that department.

For to date they have WON SEVEN cases before the supreme court and only lost three.

Even one of the cases lost was a moral victory for the contention of the city. It was the Neacy suit over damages from track elevation—that "public-spirited" citizen Neacy again, who is forever putting the community to expense defending badgering lawsuits! The city attorney's office made the contention that in such cases damages could not be assessed against the city in excess of the bene-

fits. The supreme court said that while it would rule against the city in recognition of long standing custom, it took cognizance of the contention set up, clearly regarding it as having some soundness and implying a compliment for the present administration of the city attorney's office that it was the first one to have pointed out the principle involved, although such matters had been under adjudication for forty years or more.

**Another Notable Victory**

The city won out in the Mariner suit. The late Ephraim Mariner held a tax title to some land on which the city had built its garbage plant in the Third ward, supposing that this title to the land was good. The then attorney, Kelly, had carelessly looked over the abstract and said it was flawless. City Atty. Hoan won out in the lower court and the supreme court affirmed the decision, it being held that Mariner had lost his title through silence, he having, it seemed, slyly possessed himself of the tax title and laid in wait for some one to purchase the property when he could spring upon them in the courts.

**Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer**

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cials. They introduced an ordinance for the purpose, and it will take the regular two weeks' course. The city will then have the \$70,000 and the site, and can push the building of a plant and the other details. Hooray, at last!

**Bonds for the Daily**

All the members were not present and action was therefore deferred, but the sentiment of those present was strong in favor of purchasing a bond. The branch no doubt will soon send in its subscription.

**Members-at-Large**

One of our good members-at-large is doing a work which we would recommend to all the members-at-large. This is something that can be done by isolated members in unorganized places.

He has ordered copies of the Reply to Father Gasson and will lend these to his Catholic friends and neighbors.

In this way he will overcome the prejudice of the non-Socialists around him and in time will build up a Social-Democratic movement. The best

work which our members-at-large can do is the distribution of literature and the loan of good Socialist pamphlets and papers to their neighbors. This is the foundation on which the party has been built up.

**Hollandale**

This small, but enthusiastic branch took up its last meeting the subject of subscribing for

bonds for the daily. All the members

were not present and action was therefore deferred, but the sentiment of those present was strong in favor of purchasing a bond. The branch no doubt will soon send in its subscription.

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**Members-at-Large**



Wedding Rings  
ANY STYLE  
MADE TO YOUR LIKING  
QUALITY GUARANTEED

ARCHIE TEGTMAYER

DIAMONDS WATCHES  
392 NATIONAL AVE. 392  
Cor. Grove St.

A.F. SCHULTZ



PHOTOGRAPHER  
468 ELEVENTH AVENUE

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Fine Liquors, Wines and Cigars

Free Warm Lunch  
Day and Night.  
Pabst Blue Ribbon  
Beer on Tap.

Zum  
deutschen  
Hermann"

Hermann Rollfink  
MANAGER  
GASTHAUS, SALOON UND RESTAURANT  
Phone Grand 1400  
215 THIRD STREET.

IT'S  
For Tender Feet

A positive cure for perspiring,  
burning, aching feet; relieves  
Corns, Bunions and Calouses.

Fred A. Wenzel

Prescription  
Druggist

Howell Ave. and Clarence St.

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Funeral Directors & Embalmers

Livery, Boarding  
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New Drug Store

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RUDOLPH STELLER, Jeweler  
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ALEX G. GOETHEL  
TIN, ZINC, GALVANIZED IRON  
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90-92 Second St.

Estimates cheerfully given, Phone Grand 174

KOESTER & LIEBSCHER  
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Fresh and Salt Meats  
211 HOWELL AVENUE 211  
Poultry & Game in Season

# Social-Democratic Advances

## City Accounting and Organization—Big Headway Through the Party of Labor

**Big sweeping changes have been made in Milwaukee city business organization the past year. "A revolution in municipal accounting" is what some people call it.**

It is a record of which all Milwaukeeans can be proud, even though the bigness and the thoroughness of it has been well hidden by the Milwaukee daily papers.

Read this article and see for yourself.

**Big things—important, constructive things—have been left out of the daily papers. They have all had access to this information. But they have suppressed, ignored and minimized these things, as they have done with other Social-Democratic advances.**

This is a story of real progress. It is not all easy reading.

But when you have read this and finished it, you will understand municipal business better.

And you will see how the way is being laid in Milwaukee toward the better city, the city efficient. Some of these are only small, practical, technical matters. But they are things that must be done to lay the way for bigger things.

### Some Things Done

These are some of the activities of the comptroller's office the past year:

- Appointment by Social-Democratic Comptroller Carl P. Dietz of non-political expert accountant, Leslie S. Everts, as deputy comptroller.

- Scientific budget making introduced. Blanket appropriations discontinued. The notorious ambush, "General City Purposes Fund," abolished.

- Complete inventory of city government property under way for several months and to be concluded about June 1.

- System of property accountability established.

- One style uniform payroll issued in triplicate substituted for seventeen different styles of payroll issued only in duplicate by the various city departments.

- Voucher bills in triplicate devised, making traceable records.

- City employees' directory innovated. Card index system providing complete check against payroll; "padding," entirely possible under old system.

- Education of the public. Reports, pamphlets and lectures, discussions of city finances by partisans and nonpartisans, to an extent breaking all precedents in Milwaukee. More than ever it is felt, "City business is everybody's business—let everybody know!"

### A Big Proposition

As a business proposition, there is nothing small about the city of Milwaukee.

It is thirty million dollar corporation.

Every year it buys and handles millions of dollars worth of property. It employs and has in service more than 4,000 people.

**Trace Every Dollar and Penny**

A city and corporation like this ought to employ strictly the best efficiency methods known. All transactions ought to be marked by accuracy. In all money deals there ought to be such checks, vouchers and records that every dollar or penny can be traced through all the channels and windings it has traveled.

This has been well enough understood by all intelligent citizens these growing years of the city. But since Milwaukee became a big city, not until the entrance of the Social-Democrats into the city hall and the appointment of an expert, an enthusiastic accountant—with a free hand—have efficiency methods been put into practice.

### Spoiled Service

This does not particularly discredit in any way the men who have formerly occupied the comptroller's office. There have been men like Henry Smith, Peter Koehler and a few others, perhaps, who wanted to advance. But this or that political stumbling block stood in the way, lax methods became laxer, funds were juggled, bookkeeping was bungled, the budget became a piece of monkey work, and the poison of politics crept in and spoiled the spirit of service.

### There Were Reasons

Much of the time in the past there has been no desire to advance in accounting and organization. Those who held office were in to draw salaries, wax fat and tread the primrose path of pleasure rather than they were actuated by a desire to get down to the best known business methods and render straight, excellent service to the people and the taxpayers of the city.

Still again and furthermore, it must be understood that the whole science of city bookkeeping, municipal accounting, budget making and general organization has undergone many changes and much development in recent years.

### Comptroller Dietz' Search

Constant activity and perpetual zeal are necessary to keep pace with all the new and good methods appearing. This activity and zeal so remarkably manifest in the comptroller's office during the past year has had hearty, co-operative team-work from the entire Social-Democratic administration.

When Comptroller Carl P. Dietz entered office in April, 1910, he cast about him to find a deputy. He directed his search for an expert on-the-square taxpayer as Sir Thomas Neacy would be up against it in attacking such a

ocrat, Republican, Socialist, Mugwump or Prohibitionist. Neither race, color, creed nor previous condition of service was to be considered. He was after an accountant, the best veritable crackerjack available.

### Finding Deputy Events

In an office at 285 Third street, he found Mr. Leslie S. Everts, doing business as a consulting accountant, with a force of assistants. Though the immediate money prospects in private business were more advantageous to Mr. Everts, he was attracted by the peculiar allurements of service for the city. It offered chances to learn and chances to teach.

Mr. Everts is a University of Wisconsin graduate. He grew up in Rice Lake, Wis., later graduating from the Stevens Point Normal, and teaching school one year. He is 34 years old. He was in bank service and cashier seven years, and during his four years in Milwaukee became well established as a consulting accountant.

It has been said of Mr. Everts, "His brain works as though it has been taken out and cleaned and oiled for action each day."

### What's a Comptroller For?

The business of the city comptroller is to control, watch, guide, record and aid in the proper handling of the city moneys. He is supposed to be officially and distinctively "the watchdog of the treasury."

Unofficially and by divine right of natural gifts, Ald. Henry Smith is the "watchdog of the treasury." But the official responsibility rests on the shoulders of the comptroller. In some cities, the title is spelled "controller."

### "Let George Do It"

And whereas, the city comptroller has in the past been chiefly a perfunctory, let-George-do-it, after-the-deluge sort of an official, the comptroller today actually controls accounts—which is what he was officially created for and which is what is expected of him.

When through a city department and by action of the common council, an appropriation of money was made and the money is set aside for a certain purpose, it is then the comptroller controls.

### A Municipal Curiosity

The budget of a city is a statement of how much money the various departments will need during the year and what they will need it for. If ever a Municipal Museum is established in Milwaukee it should not fail to provide a place for the 1910 budget.

This last and memorable memento of the Rose administration is a curiously eminently proper to have a conspicuous position under Inefficiency Exhibit No. 1. Or, it will not be wrong to put it in a glass case under the heading of Horrible Examples, to be studiously avoided.

### People Laughed at It

This 1910 budget, the original official copy was found loosely rolled and somewhat crumpled, in the rear of a desk drawer. When this piece of city bookkeeping was held before audiences in school houses last winter, people were amused.

They laughed. They could hardly believe their eyes. They would later come up and examine it more closely. They wanted to make sure that this bunch of loose, crumpled sheets was the official budget for the city of Milwaukee for 1910.

### Only a Memorandum

Here was a statement concerning the expenditure of over eight million dollars. It was not prepared with any idea of being preserved and conserved.

It was a slovenly, temporary memorandum. It was not a careful, thorough, detailed, permanent record.

### A Real Budget

The 1911 budget prepared chiefly under the direction of Deputy Comptroller Everts excites the admiration of all who know what it means, who thoughtfully consider its purpose.

It is a volume four inches thick, bound in heavy canvas boards. It is perfectly indexed and goes thoroughly into details.

It is the best and most complete single record covering finances of the city government of Milwaukee that has ever been compiled. In plan and logical arrangement, it is a surpassing accomplishment.

### "Where Does the Money Go?"

is an inquiry ever on the lips of taxpayers. And the truth is that in the past even the city officials have not known in any adequate way where the money goes.

Let us compare two items—one from the 1910 Dave Rose budget and one from the 1911 budget. This comparison will illustrate the two methods. What holds true in this instance, also holds true in scores of others.

### Two Items Compared

In the 1910 budget, the police department schedule had the following lump sum estimate:

Hay, oats, etc. .... \$3,300.00

In the 1911 budget, the hay, the oats and the etcetera were itemized, following in this manner:

3230 bu. oats, at 40 cents ..... \$1,478.50

44 tons marsh hay, at \$2.00 ..... 88.00

2 tons timothy hay, at \$2.00 ..... 40.00

6375 lbs. bran, at \$1.20 per 100 ..... 76.50

### What Are General Supplies?

In the 1910 budget, the fire department schedule, which was superior to most of the others, contained this item:

General supplies, 42 houses, at

\$300. .... \$12,600.00

Even so keen-eyed and hard-headed

taxpayer as Sir Thomas Neacy would be up against it in attacking such an

item and understanding what the money is going for. The 1911 budget went at it differently.

All the things the money goes for are named in the most complete detail possible. You know how much the fire department spends for house brooms, stable brooms, whisk brooms, and door brooms. You know how much the fire department spends for toilet soaps, common soaps, and castile soaps. You know how much goes for salt, matches, pails, mops, wipers, or lanterns.

### Other Items Compared

Now, to compare two other items, which are merely typical of methods.

In the 1910 budget is this item:

Pipe line for fire boats and fire cisterns ..... \$8,000.00

In the 1911 budget the location and size and amounts are specified as follows:

New pipe line on Juniper avenue, from the river to west line of Broadway, 1,100 feet, 12 inch mains with three hydrants ..... \$2,200.00

Extending pipe line from Second to Walnut street to Harmon street, 1,440 feet, 8 inch main with three hydrants ..... 2,354.50

Ten new concrete cisterns, at

\$200. .... 2,000.00

### Lump Sums

Two fine specimens of lumping a lot of things in one fund so that nobody on the outside knows what's in the lump, were the following in the 1910 budget made by the D. Rose traffickers:

Bridge repair fund ..... \$70,000.00

Bridge maintenance fund ..... 70,000.00

These are known as "blanket appropriations"—nobody knows what's under the blanket. These are but passing instances of the old thimble board of public works bookkeeping.

### Green Cheese and Diamonds

Another specimen of a blanket appropriation in the 1910 budget was this in the city hall maintenance fund:

Sundries and repairs ..... \$15,200.00

"The best financier in the world

### White Lily Electric Washer

Operates from any electric light socket at a cost of less than (2 cents) per hour.

This machine is positively the simplest, most compact and durable Electric Washer made. It operates the wringer as well as the washer and is equipped with instantaneous reverse lever to reverse the wringer should the clothes bunch or snag.

Louis Weiss, 1117 Vliet St.

**LOTS  
\$1 DOWN  
\$1  
A WEEK  
NO INTEREST  
AT ALL  
\$125 Up**

Discount for cash or large payments.

**SPEND SUNDAY AFTERNOON  
AT  
HIGHLAND VIEW**

The beautiful LAKE SHORE DRIVE SUBDIVISION; a short distance south of Whitefish Bay Park.

Take the Oakland Avenue (Whitefish Bay or Fox Point) car and get off at Fairmount Avenue. Automobilists take the Lake Shore Drive. You will see the sign.

**L.A. Kinsey & Son**  
202 Empire Building  
Cor. Grand Avenue and West Water Street

## Men's & Young Men's Suits \$15.95

Consisting of Worsted, Cassimers, Cheviots & Serges, regular \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits, Now \$15.95



\$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits, mostly young men's sizes, light and dark shades, long cut coats, per top trousers, specially priced \$10.00.

### Boy's Section

An especially good showing of Straw Hats, both sailor and turban styles, 50c.

Boys' Shirts, negligee, both plain colors and lancies, 79c and 50c.

Boys' Knicker Suits, 9 to 16 years, regular values \$3.00 to \$6.00, specially priced for Saturday, \$1.55, \$2.55, \$3.55.

**Just Received**  
A new shipment of Straw Hats on sale at \$1.00 to \$3.50  
Bonds Free with every Purchase

**SPENHANS**  
CREATED MILWAUKEE'S GREATEST STORES  
GRAND AVENUE

## Seasonable Hardware

Lawn Mowers, Hose, Lawn Benches, Garden Implements, Gas and Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Screens and Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Fishing Tackle, Baseball and Lawn Tennis Goods, Coaster Wagons, Mixed Paints, Oil and Varnish, Mechanic's Tools of all Kinds.

**FRED G. REINHOLD**  
"The Hardware Man"  
3814 LISBON AVENUE

## Special Reduced Price Sale

Starting Saturday, May 20, to and including Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28.

The Following Union Made 5 cent Cigars will be sold 8 for 25 cents.

**Bright Light Blue Label Prince Eugene Little Mate H. B. Deutsch Ungarischer Real Diamond**

The following 10 cent Cigars will be sold 4 for 25cts.

**My Bud, H. F., Deutsch Ungarischer 10c size**

**Regular 25 cent Pipes will be sold at 15 cents each**

Special values in Books for great and little people.

Our stock of Cloth bound copies, "Socialist at Work," by Hunter.

**Regular Price \$1.50 Net, \$1.00 While they last**

Our stock of "Socialist Readings for Children" by John Spargo.

Regular Price \$1.00 Net, 50 cents While they last

The same Book in Paper cover 50c, 25c while they last

The \$1.50 Edition of "The Jungle" will be sold at 50 cents.

Karl Marx Red Flag Pins.

Regular Price 25 cents, 15 cents while they last

State Senator Gaylord's translation on German Social Democracy.

Regular everywhere 50 cents, reduced to 35 cents

**Brisbane Hall Book & Tobacco Store**

528-530 Chestnut Street

Entrance at Main Corridor, Chestnut St. Entrance

## A Thrifty Court Reporter---Overcharges Apparent

"You've tried to remove me once before, judge, and remember you did not succeed. Remember, if you wish to remove me, you must prefer charges." These words, hurled by Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts Wieber at Judge Orren T. Williams, in public, in the office of the clerk of courts, Wednesday morning, are the latest developments in the case of Mr. Wieber's calling into question certain bills presented by a certain court reporter.

The origin of the trouble dates back several months. Early in February Mr. Joseph M. Carney, reporter in Judge Turner's court, presented a bill of \$20 to the clerk for extra services rendered by one of his assistants for two days' attendance upon an outside judge. Mr. Wieber declined to endorse the bill, stating that the reporter receives his regular salary and he had no proofs of two judges holding court at the same time on the two days in question. And further, that the bill was made out to Mr. McGill, Mr. Carney's assistant, and therefore he would have to cash the same. Mr. Carney left and later Mr. McGill came. After being censured as to what services the bill represented, he stated he did not feel justified in claiming the amount, and he left. A few days later, however, he again appeared and stated he had talked it

over with Mr. Carney and that they had decided on drawing the money. So the bill was paid. Mr. Wieber's suspicions, however, being aroused, set to work investigating. He found that in many cases bills had been paid for attendance on two judges on the same day without the records showing that two courts had been in session on the same days. Furthermore, that on April 16, 1910, the same reporter drew \$254.50, and also on February 12, 1910, \$44.75, to which he appeared not to be entitled, although Judge Turner had O.K'd the bills.

Mr. Wieber, therefore, felt in duty bound to communicate with Judge Turner, calling attention to the apparent questionable doings of his reporter. These court reporters, by the way, are appointed by the various judges and are responsible to them. It appears that Judge Turner declined to have anything to do with the matter and apparently did not accept the information in the spirit in which it was given.

So the matters rested until just prior to the passage of the court reporter bill in Madison. The Daily News, in seeking for arguments in favor of the bill, in looking over court reporter accounts in the clerk of courts' office, stumbled upon the private papers and memoranda made by Mr. Wieber while engaged in his investigations some time before. Some

Garden, the popular Serbian String Orchestra having been secured. The engagements began Saturday, May 20. Daily concerts will be given from 7 to 12 p.m., Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 12 p.m. The Steirer Quartette continues to render its musical treats. Selected lunch and best refreshments are served.

**At the Theaters Next Week**

DAVIDSON—"The Man of the Hour"

"The Man of the Hour" will be presented by the Davidson stock company next week, beginning Monday evening. This is a drama of graft and grafters, with a strong love story interwoven into the sordid warp and woof of politics. The play was written by George Broadhurst at a time when the public conscience was being awakened to the alarming prevalence of corruption in American cities. The

new Hough-Adams musical comedy "The Heart-Breakers," will be produced for the first time. In this new production, it is said, that Hough and Adams have outdone themselves, although they have many of the most notable successes of the last six years to their credit. Those who knew the former productions by these two will know what to expect in "The Heart-Breakers." Sallie Fisher, who made such a success of "A Stubborn Cinderella," will be the prima donna. George Damerel, who has played in "The Merry Widow," will be leading man.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

Joseph Hart's Bathing Girls, one of the biggest and most varied and novel acts in vaudeville, is coming to the Majestic the week beginning May 22, to headline a bill of unusual excellence. This act, which, in thirty minutes, presents six varied and effective

hero, a young man who is elected to the office of mayor through the influence of the boss, proves to be a sore disappointment to the ring which placed him in office in the expectation that he would be no more than a mere tool in their hands. He balks their thievery at every turn and finally finds himself face to face with the boss.

EMPEROR—Vaudeville

The new bill starring at the Emperor brings Beatrice Ingram's Players in a comedy sketch entitled "The Duchess." Frank Hartley, the world's

same, features Glenwood White and Josephine Poor. It never has been seen in Milwaukee. Mr. Hart has just returned from Europe, where he picked up several novelties unknown in this country, and which are incorporated in the act. Mrs. Gardner Crane is coming, in her own face, "The Little Sunbeam," which eastern critics say is the funniest thing on the vaudeville stage.

CRYSTAL—Vaudeville

One of the biggest vaudeville surprises this city ever witnessed is said to be the act of Palmer & Lewis, who headline next week's bill at the Crystal. This big scenic sensation is in three scenes and goes by the title of "Footlight Flashes." The opening of the act carries one behind the footlights of a theater, where the manager has difficulty in inducing his actors to appear for the evening performance. At last all consent but the leading lady, whose role is assumed by the soubrette whose ambition is about to be realized. Miss Lewis presents one of the greatest novelties of the season in her dazzling sensational oriental dance. The dramatic sketch known as "The Threshold," in which Walter Law & Co. will be seen, is said to be one of the most dramatic and tragic offerings now before the public.

ALHAMBRA—"The Heart-Breaker"

Mort H. Singer's annual premiere at the Alhambra will occur this season on Sunday night, May 21, when

greatest youthful juggler, appears on the program as the added feature. The balance of the program promises an unusual variety of summer vaudeville at the coolest theater in the city.

BRIERELLE, 315 Chestnut Street

A new feature has been introduced for the current week in the Japanese

scenes, featuring Glenwood White and Josephine Poor. It never has been seen in Milwaukee. Mr. Hart has just returned from Europe, where he picked up several novelties unknown in this country, and which are incorporated in the act. Mrs. Gardner Crane is coming, in her own face, "The Little Sunbeam," which eastern critics say is the funniest thing on the vaudeville stage.

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**A BAS, CLANCY!!!**

Clancy is still slyly giving out doped news about the alleged faulty fire hose. And he has one advantage—it is generally understood that the hose manufacturers do not dare to defend themselves. If they should, they would lose all chance of doing business in the large cities. The fire chiefs are banded together and no hose company would dare to invite their displeasure. What do you think of that?

The fire hose that was recently purchased by the city purchasing agent WAS BOUGHT UNDER SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED BY CLANCY HIMSELF.

On being received, Clancy agreed to put the hose through the usual test of 300 lbs. pressure. If he did

not do so, he showed OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

The hose at the Middleton fire did not burst. It sprung a leak BECAUSE IT HAD BEEN PUNCTURED, whether deliberately or not, is not known. And it looks bad for Clancy and his clique, as he is known to be mad because the purchasing of the hose was taken out of his hands.

The hose was punctured—this was shown by microscopic examination.

In the Clancy specifications a three years' guarantee was required.

And the hose purchased was thus guaranteed for three years, and the company will replace the single section of fifty feet which some fiend tampered with.

Another light is thrown on Clancy methods by the fact that the hose

company he favored, before the buying was taken out of his hands, was the Chicago Fire Hose company, who are not manufacturers, but simply jobbers, and sold such hose as the manufacturers furnished them. The social relations of the Milwaukee fire department's heads with the Chicago concern would make astonishing reading if it were to be published.

It is reported in the newspapers, probably given out by the sly Clancy, that the recently purchased hose will all be sent back and replaced by other hose. Is this a little fix-up to cover Clancy's tracks in case the hose inquiry gets too hot? And why all of the hose?

Only one section "bursts," while all the other sections gave satisfaction at the Middleton and other fires. The whole thing gets rawer and rawer!!!

**Shots from the Trenches**

By Oscar Rademaker

Good morning, men.

The eleventh commandment is mind your own business.

When people err it is not the fault of democracy, but of their ignorance.

Says Will to Bill: "Isn't pa wrong when he says Carnegie is going to build the library out of his own pocket?—You can only build of bricks."

Says Bill to Will: "Well, pa meant gold bricks."

When the Socialists and unions start their daily newspaper in Milwaukee, it will be the third great victory of the local comrades. Every workingman, woman and child hails its coming.

Not very long ago a youth was

mortalized in one of our industrial plants. His dying words were: "Ma, why must I die so soon?"

Materialism misappropriated will make you a pessimist. Read Jack London's "Sea Wolf."

The world is still a good place to live in, else you and I would think it worth while to improve it.

The only way city people can tell the coming of spring is by the thermometer.

The mate of the e pluribus unum is the workingman—but for the great evil, divorce.

Everybody is not struck by lightning.

trians need to do is to get certain Voters' League member on the coroner's jury in order to get off scot-free! This reminds us of something.

When the Voters' League slate in the school board election came out the report stated that the league (which is composed of seven members, and financed, it is said, by Neacy) under its rules only endorsed candidates for whom all members voted affirmatively. Thus one member has the power to prevent any endorsement where he has a personal interest. This probably explains why the Voters' League (limited) put out such a queer and one-sided slate. Doubtless Walter Stern as a member of the league, saw his chance to pay off a grudge against us for exposing his queer work on the coroner's jury that freed Lawyer Black after he had killed a young man with his automobile.

T. J. Neacy has secured from Judge Halsey an order to show cause why his libel suit against the Social-Democratic Herald should not be tried in some other county, alleging that so many Socialists are on the juries now that the trial would not be fair. We think this is not his real reason.

Some time ago, it is pretty well known, the Merchants and Manufacturers' association tried to get the circuit judges to promise not to appoint a representative of the working class on the jury commission, in place of Charles V. Schmidt, who resigned upon his election as treasurer of Milwaukee county.

While we cannot believe that the judges gave any definite promises on the subject, the fact remains that they have not to this day made an appointment, so that two commissioners, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, have been furnishing all the names for the jury lists.

The result is that the jury lists are no longer balanced but are preponderantly favorable to the manufacturers, except so far as some labor names still remain undrawn.

Whether this situation might produce legal entanglements, should any

one contest it, or not, we cannot say. The simple fact is that our juries now are not drawn in complete accordance with the law.

The aim of the law is to provide a jury commission that will be unpartisan. In order to follow out that intent the judges made it a practice to give all three parties representation on it—a thing that certain of the judges now are opposed to, we understand!

The argument for recognizing the three parties was that if all the three commissioners were Republicans or all Democrats or all Socialists, the names submitted for the juries would naturally tend to be unbalanced. The way to recognize none of the parties, to make it un-partisan, was obviously to treat all parties with equal consideration.

But in spite of the present situation Neacy now comes forward with a species of whine that there would be too many Social-Democrats on the jury if the case were tried in Mil-

waukee. Which is simply gammon.

The jury lists are not filled with Socialists. Can it be that he is afraid to trust his own class!

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